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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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50X1-HUM

Production Report

First Half-Year of 1951

(Coal)

Coal:

Plant	Scheduled Production	Actual Production	Percentage of Fulfillment
Karl Liebknecht	683,000 tons	639,820 tons	95 percent
Deutschland	313,400 "	292,760 "	93.4 "
Karl Marx	241,200 "	213,930 "	88.7 "
Martin Hoop	351,100 "	351,190 "	100 "
Freital	67,100 "	68,450 "	102 "
Total Zwickau	1,646,600 "	1,566,150 "	95.1 percent
	(1,607,000 ")	(1,374,000 ")	(85.5 ")
Ploetz	27,000 "	25,600 "	94.8 percent
	(25,000 ")	(25,200 ")	(100.8 ")
Total Soviet Zone of Germany	1,673,600 tons	1,591,750 tons	95.1 percent
	(1,632,000 ")	(1,399,200 ")	(85.7 ")

Coke:

Karl Marx	63,300 tons	73,270 tons	106.5 percent
August Bebel	55,000 "	57,190 "	104.0 "
Total Soviet Zone of Germany	^{247,600} 123,800 "	^{260,930} 130,460 "	105.4 "
	(119,000 ")	(123,970 ")	(104.2 - ")
	^{238,000}	^{247,940}	

The bracketed figures are production figures for the first half year of 1950

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Production Report for the First Half-Year of 1951Coal

The deficit of 81,850 tons for the first half-year of 1951 amounted to 70,980 tons for the first quarter of 1951 and 10,870 tons for the second quarter of 1951.

- a. The labor shortage and inadequate mechanization were mainly responsible for the nonfulfilment of the quota during the first quarter of 1951. The increased assignment of labor, including juveniles and convicts, which started late in February could not sufficiently improve production as the initial production of the new employees was only about 50 percent of normal production. The number of underground and above-ground workers rose from 17,914 in January 1951 to 19,250 in June. It was also noted with satisfaction that the working efficiency of the new employees, on the average, almost doubled during the second quarter.

The number of working faces equipped with armored mining machines (Panzerforderer) increased from two in the first quarter to seven in the second quarter.

Another reason for the production increase in the second quarter was the extension of the coal blasting operation which had been proposed by the Polish miners delegation. The percentage of coal produced by blasting increased from 12 percent in March to 19.2 percent in June. The supply of chutes, blast mains (Blasrohren) and electric material continues to be difficult.

Apart from the labor shortage there are the following deficiencies in the individual mines which were responsible for the nonfulfilment in the first half-year of 1951:

Karl Liebknecht mine: Inadequate development of geological and tectonic conditions in the first, third, fourth and sixth departments during the first quarter.

Rudolf Breitscheid mine: Geological disturbances in working faces 1501, 1502 and 1509. *section in all probability*

Deutschland mine: Decrease of the vein thickness in the "Tiefen Westfeld".

Karl Marx mine: Due to deficiencies in the plant organization, there were many disturbances in the plant. Another factor was the inadequate length of working faces due to lagging drill work.

- b. Anticipated production for the third quarter of 1951.
 The production quota can be fulfilled in the third quarter if the most necessary materials are supplied as promised and if the number of employees does not decrease.
 In June absenteeism decreased to 25 percent. New workers were requested from the labor offices. Although the number of workers requested is in excess of the number required, the balance will be used to replace shirkers and undisciplined workers.

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